## WASHINGTON

Interesting Debate on Reconstruction in the Senate.

Initiatory Steps Looking to the Impeachment of a Supreme Court Judge.

The Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

Able Discussion in the House on the Law of Expatriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1868,

The Supreme Court and Reconstruction.
A good deal has been said of late as to how the Judges
of the United States Supreme Court stand with regard o the all important question of the constitutionality of the various Reconstruction laws. Correspondents have classified the Judges into pros, antis and neutrals; but of their despatches have been based upon mere or or guessing. There seems to be no doubt, howwer, that Nelson, Clifford and Field are thoroughly oposed to the laws in question, on the ground that they re entirely against the spirit and letter of the constitution. The McArdle case, it is asserted, will zoon come up again in the Supreme Court, when Senator Trumbull, he acts as counsel for the War Department, will move o dismiss the cause for want of jurisdiction. An inresting argument may be expected.

Supreme Court.

Considerable excitement was created in the House this morning over a resolution introduced by Mr. Scofield, of Ponnsylvania, reciting that an evening paper of this city yesterday contained a statement that one of the gathering that the Reconstruction acts of Congress were anconstitutional, and that the court would so decide them. The resolution authorizes the Jadiciary Com-mittee to examine into the matter and ascertain the itute a misdemeanor in office sufficient to cause articles of impeachment to be preferred against said Judge. No name being mentioned in the resolution, the demo-crais endeavored to have the name of the Judge inserted; but none of them would offer the necessary smendment to do so, although the name of Justice Field was mentioned as the party alluded to. The depate was cut off by a call for the previous question, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 99 year to

The Election in Alabama.

So confident is the republican party that the radical constitution to be submitted next Tuesday to the people of Alabama will be carried, and radical Representatives to Congress elected at the same time, that preparations are being made by the Union Congressional Committee to fire a salute of one hundred guns in the vicinity of

ennsylvania; H. B. Miller, of Illinois, and M. Kleiner, of Ohio, representing the Executive Committee of the United States Brewers' Association, have arrived in city for the purpose of effecting some desirable legislation in regard to the present internal tax upon whiskey. The delegation waited upon the ttee on Ways and Means of the House and had rview relating principally to the proposed revid to-morrow, when the question of malt liquors of the delegation states the changes in the law which brewer interest of the cagnity require. They red by section fifty-two of the act of July 13, 1868. the sale of stamps beingan insufficient compensa-for all losses intended to be covered thereby, same should be increased to fifteen per osed to be substituted for the present one, will re numerous, in consequence of the very nature duty on Canada barley to the same figure as before the expiration of the reciprocity treaty—namely, five bushel-for the reason that the quantity of ley grown in the United States is insufficient to sup-United States find it more profitable to raise wheat and corn than barley, whilefon the other hand the light

For United States Marshal, M. A. She orado. For Indian Agent, Pardon Dodd, Utah.

Estimates of Expenses of the Government for 1869. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, has reported a bill to provide for the expenses of the different branches of the government

IN W SAUDDERS OF THE GREIMWIGS:-	
Legislative	\$2,253,364
Public printing	
Library of Congress	33,616
Court of Claims	139,800
Botanic Garden	77,974
State Department	189,700
Surveyor General and clerks	71,500
Mint of the United States and branches	529,907
Independent Treasury	290,200
Territorial governments	258,500
Judiciary	193,600
Treasury	2,760,146
Internal Revenue	6,100,000
Interior Department	700,000
Department of Agriculture	154,993
Navy deficiency	156,098

Customs Receipts. The receipts from customs from January 20 to the

25th, inclusive, at the ports below mentioned were as

The Treaty with the Sandwich Islands, as There is no longer any doubt that the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands will be ratified by the

Naval Orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright has ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington. naval rendezvous at Philadelphia and placed tached from the Washington Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensign S. H. Howell has been honorably dis-charged.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1868. REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. Wilson, (rep ) of Mass., presented several tions for the removal of disabilities of citizens of Ala bama and elsewhere.

The bill to settle the claims of the Twenty-first Nev York cavalry was adversely reported.
EXTENTION OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD TO PUGET'

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of lowa, introduced a bill to grant aid-to-construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Union Pacific Reilroad to Idaho, Portland, Oregon, Montana and Puget's Sound, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Fretangiuvesses, (rep.) of N. J., introduced a bill for the protection of persons making disclosures of a party or testifying as witnesses, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

party or testifying as witnesses, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TENURE OF CIVIL OFFICES.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., the bill in addition to the act regulating the tenure of civil offices was taken up. He moved to amend by substituting an entirely new bill. He explained its provisions as dispensing with special agents heretolors appointed under the acts of 1792, 1793 and 1846. Sometimes, he said, being of limited number, sometimes large, and whose duties were very indefinite, they had been made political agents. The bill would save three or four hundred thousand dollars to the Treasury directly; how much more he could not say. He referred to frauds committed by countyance of those in the Revenue Department, saying they had been in the service of winskeying rather than of the government, instancing one who had blackmailed a citizen of Chicago to the amount of \$100,000, and who was said to have made between \$35,000 and \$50,000 within twenty days.

After discussion by Means Health and the service of which we had been as \$25,000 and \$50,000 within twenty days.

Vt., Mr. Summer had read by the Clerk a letter from the Secretary of State expressing the hope that the bil would not be applied to agents of the State Departmen would not be applied to agents of the state bepartment in foreign affairs, and statum that they had been employed by every administration since Washington employed Governor Morris on a mission to England.

Mr. SCENER, (rep.) of Mass., then moved to except such persons accordingly, provided they are paid out of the continuous form of the department.

barbey grown in the United States in itsufficient to supply the demands on the technical that the farmers of the United States and it more products to raise where the state of the States in the States of the States in the States of the Stat

would acquire by the return of the South to representation without negro suffrage, and closed with an appeal for justice and liberty.

Mr. Hendrick followed. He denied the claim that there were no State governments at the close of the war. Governments adopted by the people existed at the outbreak of the war. What had become of them? State constitutions were the bond of organization holding them to the federal Union. He knew of no other. The constitution became a part of the national Union, and the people had ne right to destroy it eithor by convention or legislation; nor could any power short of all the states. If a state constitution of the South ceases to be such, by what act was it? The ordinance of secession could not do it, being a nullity; nor could war, which was not made on the constitution, but out the people engaged in rebellion, whose effort to separate had no validity in law and had no effect to destroy or disturb its relations to the Union. However, they tried practically to do it. He regretted Mr. Morton was not present as he should combat some of his views and refer to former opinions held by him. He then read from a speech by Mr. Morton denying that the States could be reduced to the condition of territories, and arguing that all acts of the President and Congress had proceeded upon the con-State." He went on to say that a great change had taken place in the minds of those semators. Taking up the claim of power over reconstruction under the clause of the constitution guaranteeing a representative form of government, he said that clause was addressed to each department of the government—executive duty to be performed by the Executive, judicial duty by the judiciary, &c. By its language it presupposed the existence of a State government to be guaranteed, andison, Hamilton and Story all taking that view. It conferred no power on the government to make a State government, which was the high prerogaite of the people. The sole province of Congress was to recognize governments from the control and needy read the opinion of the theory of the propounced upon the question of the Executive recognizing the State government of Rhode Island. The charter government of State of the government of the Executive recognizing the State government of the same doctrine. He quoted from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Multigan case to support his view, and said that President Lincoln held the same doctrine. If the view of the republican party was correct they should not have re-elected Mr. Lincoln, who had pocketed the Winter Davis bill, that proposed a plan of legislative reconstruction, and had said he was not willing to blad himself to any single plan of reconstruction; that Congress should not tie his hands by any plan: When Mr. Lincoln was re-elected was there a more important question before the nation than this of restoration? He had used the words: "restoration to their practical relations to the Justical State government of the United States," What a different doctrine from that which claimed that no State government of the United States, "What a different doctrine from the wind provision of the promising condition as should and the severeignity o

them on the brows of the negroes. They won no battle, carried no point. The white soldiers carried victory from the Fotomac to the Gulf. His object was to perpetuate their party power. He defined a republican form of government as coming from the pepple, and said such a form existed before Congress deposed ten governors and subjected them to military authorisy, abolishing juries and the habeas corpus, empowering commanders to take the judge from the bench and put a fleutenant in his stead, authorizing conventions to fix their salaries and levy a tax on the people to pay them. He also read as a parallel the original recital of the grievances of the colonies at the hands of the King of England, Life, liberty and property placed in the power of military rule was called reconstruction and restoration and a republican form of sovernment. He envised the honorable Senator from wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle) in being so often answered. Each answer was a concession that had not been made before. There are not many of us here, he said; but few as we are we feel that we are standing in the Thermoppic of our country's liberties. He altituded to the expression of regret by republican Senators that so many had been disfranchised, and said it was an admissing that it was wrong.

Mr. CONNES, (rep.) of Cal.—Perhaps we do not all regret it.

Mr. Hinducks said that perhaps Senators would like

expression of regret by republican Senators that so many had been distranchised, and said it was an admissing that it was wrong.

Mr. Conness, (rep.) of Cal.—Perhaps we do not all regret it.

Mr. Hisdinger and that perhaps Senators would like to see all the white people stricken down and the power put in the hands of the negro. (Subdued applianse in the galleries.) He went on to discuss negro supremery, characterizing the registration as a disgusting fraud, and citing instances of outrages by the blacks of the South. He referred to Mr. Morton's claim of the power of Congress to raise up a new class of voters. He read a measure of that gentleman while Governor of Indiana, saying such a policy would provoke a Wr. of the Reconstruction Committee as shown by the declaration of the chairman of the House Committee (Mr. Stevens, said that the reconstruction measures were extra-constitutional.

Mr. Pessander, (rep.) of Me., said Mr. Stevens spoke without authority from the chairman of that committee on the part of the Senate, and he made an observation in an under tone about men who were apt to think when they had formed an opinion that everybody else agreed with them, which being understood by Mr. Hendricks as an allusion to himself, Mr. Pessenden disavowed any intention to make any such application.

Mr. Hendricks—Them the purpose of the Senator and right to make the disclaimer for which he (Mr. Hendricks) had yielded the floor.

Mr. Hendricks went on to say that the Senator bad a right to make the disclaimer for which he (Mr. Hendricks) had yielded the floor.

Mr. Hendricks went on to say that the Senator bad a right to make the disclaimer for which he (Mr. Hendricks) and disclaimed any intention to apply his remark to me Senator.

Mr. Hendricks went on to say that the Senator bad by them; I never heard it mentioned. Mr. Fessender and disclaimed any intention.

Mr. Hendricks are all knew, for the other members of the Reconstruction Committee, that no such idea was intended by them; I never heard it mentioned. Mr. Fe

stood with him two years ago, but he stood upon that guhrantee clause.

Mr. Sunnes—So I did,

Mr. Henorices said the resolutions offered by the Senator the first day of the last Congress declared that those States had ceased to be such, and had become territories. He stood slone then, but the party now had all come to that decrime.

Mr. Ferminars repelled the idea so far as he was concerned.

Mr. Hespenicus made an allusion to the sensitiveness of Senators on the other site.

Mr. Preminars said there was no sensitiveness so far as he Senator confined himself to facts.

Mr. Hespenicus was not staing the position of the Senator from Malos, but of the Senator from Malos, but of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Hendricks refused to be further interrupted ing there could be a separate republican caucus he settle this question, and if Mr. Stevens had place of his brethren in the wrong they could settle with the (Mr. Hendricks) believed that gentleman was in calling it "outside of the constitution, regard to the remarks during the debate the leader of the rebellion had been at to ge free, he said let them pass it that Jeff Davis can be hung. There was no diabout it. They could find the power under the guaranteeing a republican form of government—the powers that is clearly defined. (Laughter bill in regard to the majority of the Supreme C characterized as giving an unconstitutional law thirds majority over the constitution. It was mission before the world that their legislativicious. He repudiated the charge that the determined to the majority of matters for the party favored the payment of masters for the

above that a large mass from Africa, finished off with fragments of our constitution. But it would soon lie in rulns, and in its steat the American people would place thirty-seven columns of pure white parian marble.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

Mr. Hown, (rep.) of Wis., secured the floor, but gave way to allow of the presentation of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Cotton Tax bill. The committee recommend receding from the Senate amendment, and substitute a provision exempting cotton imported from abroad after November, 1868.

Mr. Shreman, (rep.) of Ohlo, explained that he had done injustice to the Speaker of the House the other day, having misunderstood the purport of his remarks in regard to instructing the Committee of Conference on this subject.

The Senate then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1868.

question, sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a card from Major General Burbridge, published in this morning's Washington Chronicle, in reference to a speech made by Mr. Marshall in the House, characterizing General Burbridge as the "military Jeffreys of Kon General Burbridge as the "military Joffreys of Kontucky." The card designates Mr. Marshall as a reckless and vindictive man, true to his perverse nature, and the writer says he apprehends that "there is not a heart so debased, unless it be among this man's faithful confederates, as to believe such a statement, and not another tongue so false as to uter it." This card, Mr. Marshall said, demanded some little notice at his hands. General Burbridge had, after waiting some eight or ten days, thought it to apply to himself the epithet of "American Jeffreys." If in the heat of debate he should ever do injustice to any one, citizen or soldier, it would be the highest gratification of his life to repair the injury done. There were frequently men in the Union uniform who during the late war had not been governed by high, noble and manly principles, and who, when they succeeded in obtaining places of power, developed some of the very worst features of human nature. These remarks, he said, were general, and had no special or personal application at this time. History proved that when charges were made against such persons they attempted too often to screen themselves from investigation by turning on those who made the changes and accusing them of being in sympathy with the enemies of the country. So iar as that attempt had been made in his (Mr. Marshall's) humble history he would have known that the charge was utterly and entirely false. There could be no personal issue whatever between General Burbridge and himself. He (Mr. Marshall) knew nothing and could know nothing of his General Burbridge and himself. He (Mr. Marshall) knew nothing and could know nothing of his General Burbridge of conduct during the war; but the charge on which he had made the allusion had been made by persons of the highest respectability and responsibility in Kentucky, who, he understood, were pre-

the introduction of the resolution,
in: PREVN, (dem.) of N. Y., rose and asked whether
the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scoffeld) assumed the responsibility of stating the facts recited to
be true.

words conferred very great power—the power to declare war.

Mr. Dennell, (rep.) of Min., addressed the House in support of the general principles of the bill, though in criticism of some of its provisions. The troubles which gave rise to this question arose from the irrepressible conflict between republican and monarchical governments. That conflict would continue until, as Napoleon had prophesied in St. Hedens, Europe was either all republican or all Cossack. He objected to the retaliation clause of the bill, arguing that it would be an act of barbarism similar to that which had diagraced Napoleon when he issued his order to seize all Englishmen in France, and which had contributed to-form the opinion of the world against him. The true remedy, he believed, was suggested by the gontleman from Ohio (Mr. Spading)—a declaration that such acts on the part of a foreign government shall be just ground of war. It actually amounted to that, for no nation could permit its citizens to be imprisoned in the United States without declaring war against them.

Mr. Ward, being allowed three minutes to express his views, said he sympathized fully with the purposes and objects of the bill, and no member would go farther than he would in favor of a measure which would accomplish those purposes. He was opposed, however, to vesting such very extraordinary powers in the Fresident. It was giving him the power to involve at any time the nation in war. He thought that such provision should be stricken from the bill. It would then be complete anough. It would empower the President to make all necessary investigations and to report the facts to Congress. That he believed he bette condition in which the law should be placed.

Mr. Woodwarn, demn, of Pa, being allowed eighteen minutes to express his views on the bill, declared himself in favor of its main features. The only defect he saw in it was, that it did not provide for the expatriation of the repatriation of American citizens. He submitted that when the American government was sking

de James de form, of Chi, and he band dram a designation of the financial of the control of the first of the property of the control of the c

o'clock the bill went over till the morning hour of Tuesday next.

Mr. Stevens (rep.,) of Pa., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the legislative, oxecutive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1809. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Misser Mriers.

On motion of Mr. Schence (rep.,) of Ohio, the Senate amendments to the House bill creating a board to examine whiskey meters were taken up and concurred in.

Sale of BRON-CLADS.

On motion of Mr. Pirk the Senate amendment to the House jont resolution providing for the sale of iron-clads was taken up and concurred in.

FORFEITCHE OF SOUTHARN RAILHOAD LANDS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill declaring iorfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Flerida, Speeches were were made by Messes. Keiley and Lawrence (Ohio) in support of the bill, and by Messes. Beajamin and Barr against it. At the close of the debate Mr. Julian gave notice that he would move the previous question at four o'clock to morrow.